

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FEMALE PILLS FOR THE PAGAN.

From the N. Y. World.

An argument has been suggested in favor of thorough female medical education which, we confess, never occurred to us before, and which is conclusive. At the recent Pennsylvania Hospital congress we read that a contributor "warmly urged the propriety of women receiving medical training, and especially adverted to the need of trained female practitioners to reach the families of the various Asiatic nations." This man is probably a frustrated missionary. This idea of sending female doctors to the Eastern heathens should be developed so as to be fully understood. A sort of oriental Liberia, whither enfranchised females might go and do, within the limits of decency, of course, what they please, is not a bad idea. There should be a stipulation against their returning too soon. As the exact spot is not specified at which this feminine experiment on Asia is to begin, one must speculate about it. Passing by Turkey, Egypt, though not Asiatic, would probably come first in order. This is the land of Shiphrah and Puah, of whom we read in the good book, and Zipporah, who had a surgical tendency, and of a very reputable female like Cleopatra and the ass of the Captain of Pharaoh's guard. Still, if we may trust Mrs. Grey, who, with the Princess of Wales, visited the Khedive's domestic circle, where Adam, delectable and Eve spun, though excessively unhealthily, has never, since the days of Semiramis, or at least Zenobia, been a good place for entering, energetic women. Hindostan and China are all that are then left for this experiment on the "first families" of the heathen. What the British Government or the native princes of Bengal will say to the new American invasion it is not easy to foretell. With one option it is an article of culture and export for mere poisoning purposes, and with the other there is a fashion of burning widows, which might seem to be voluntary, and extend to single women. We only bid at these difficulties to see how they can be obviated. In China, we admit, there is ample space and verge enough. Chiropractic is the branch to be practised here, and the American female surgeon who can persuade a Chinese woman to have her foot put to rights, and then do it, will have performed a prodigy. Dr. Peter Parker's ophthalmic exploits will be nothing to a triumph over inverted toes, and, if this new plan of missionary medicine succeed, it will do more to put female China on its feet than all that Mr. Burlingame accomplished. That there may be social difficulties we admit. Costume, however, is not one of them, for in China all the men wear petticoats and the women trousers. There, as everywhere, it will be the first step that costs. When, years ago, the most enlightened of Eastern statesmen visited the French Minister at Macao or Canton, he wrote to his imperial master, after a dinner party where ladies were present:—"These barbarians have a dreadful habit of exposing their women to public view. They actually saute at the same table with your slave, who was made a man by the fire. What Koying would have thought of mixed clinic can only be imagined, and how the feminine matriculates of a brotherly love are to gain access to the inner circle of heathendom we do not know. It is said that once, when Lord Palmerston was importuned to appoint a troublesome intrusive person to a consularship, he told his secretary to bring an atlas and find the most distant point on the globe's surface. Thither he sent the bore. Cannot Miss Dickinson be induced to migrate and be made dean of the new medical college at Pekin? Mrs. Stowe would find a congenial home at Peking, and Miss Anthony, like the Triumvir, is yet young enough to try to make her "mark" in Egypt.

FAR-WESTERN WAYS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We had a number of despatches on Wednesday from localities in the Far West—Montana, Utah, Kansas—which gave striking and gizzly illustrations of frontier manners and customs not yet wholly abolished in America. The Montana incident was of the lynch-law order—one of those rude and terrible occurrences which have been frequent enough in the Rocky Mountain regions during the last few years, but the features of which can only be realized by people who have been present at a spectacle of the kind. Two men, charged with the crime of robbing and attempting to kill a resident of Helena, were caught and brought before a citizens' meeting. According to custom, a number of leading men delivered speeches to the crowd, insisting that it was necessary to public safety to strike terror to the outlaws, and as always happens at such times, an advocate of law and order also made his appearance, protested against any interference with regular authorities, and urged the people to disperse—all of which advice was of course ignored. A committee of twenty-five persons was appointed from the crowd to conduct the trial. The prisoners at once confessed their guilt, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the committee condemned them to death, the execution to take place at half-past 4. At that time some 3000 people were gathered near the hangman's tree, and the wagon, on which stood the prisoners with ropes around their necks, being driven from under their feet, they were left dangling, and "justice was satisfied." "The whole affair," according to the despatch, "was carried out in a quiet but determined manner." The Utah incident, which was also of the lynch-law order, was of even a fiercer nature than the foregoing. A man having killed a United States Marshal somewhere near Salt Lake City, was pursued by a "lot of Mormons," to whom it would appear he gave fight. The result was that he was finally shot, but not until, in the desperate struggle, he had wounded three of his pursuers, one of them mortally. The Kansas incident is one of those horrible eccentricities of frontier life which some novelists delight to work up. Two "influential citizens" of the town of Monticello had a quarrel, which they agreed to "settle" by fighting it out in a dark room—one of the combatants being armed with a revolver, and the other with a bowie-knife. On the report

of the pistol being heard by the outsiders, the door of the darkened room was burst open, when it was found that one of the "influential citizens" was shot through the lungs, and the other had his throat cut. Neither of them was dead, but both are believed to be mortally wounded. In other times, mortal combats of this sort in dark rooms were occasional incidents of Southwestern life; but, until the present affair, we have not heard of such an occurrence for many years.

Gradually, yet with rapidity, the reign of law and order is extending over the vast region west of the Missouri. In a few years, the horrible practice of lynch-law will have entirely disappeared, and with it many of the barbarities which have existed too long among our fighting frontiersmen.

THE REV. C. B. SMYTH, THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT, AND THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Rev. C. B. Smyth, of the Presbyterian Church of this city, on Sunday, the 10th of April last, after preaching a very good sermon, invited two newspaper reporters to take lunch with him. The reporters accepted the invitation, and the party of three repaired to a neighboring restaurant, where, in the course of the repast, the preacher called for the extraordinary mixture of gin and milk, which he drank or sipped a quantity; and one of his guests, in like manner, called for and disposed of a pitcher of gin and milk, as something new under the sun. It further appears that in these proceedings the preacher not only violated the fourth commandment, as recorded in the second book of Moses, but likewise the Sunday liquor law of the State, and that although the necessary warning was given, and a blessing was asked, at least audibly or apparently, on the repast. Furthermore, the accused caused his son to assist one of said reporters in "deciphering or writing out" the notes of the sermon preached on said day by the accused.

These facts were established against the minister before the presbytery sitting on the subject, Moderator Finley in the chair. But Mr. Harper, of the Investigating Committee, submitted the following extenuating circumstances:—First, that the accused did not ask either of his guests to take any intoxicating drink. Second, that the accused was laboring at the time under a considerable degree of physical exhaustion. Third, that the quantity of gin used by him was not large. Fourth, that the accused did not exhibit any symptoms of intoxication on the occasion. Next, in balancing the account, the committee having reported against the gin, in connection with the time, place, and circumstances, although the facts had been greatly exaggerated in the specifications against the accused, submitted in conclusion the recommendation of a rebuke to the accused for his censurable conduct, and an admonition with an engagement on his part to walk by the grace of God more circumspectly in the future. The report was adopted, and the rebuked Brother Smyth is doubtless satisfied that his punishment is not greater than his offense.

So much for the Church. Now for the press. According to the testimony of the Herald reporter, whose fidelity to the facts is established, the account of that Sunday lunch, as published in the opera bouffe journal, was a false report, and, according to the evidence of the reporter directly concerned, it was not his report, but a materially different report. In other words it was a report doctored, regardless of the consequences, to make a sensation. Against this unscrupulous Bohemianism we, in behalf of the Herald reporters and all other faithful reporters of the public press, must here enter our protest. The Rev. Mr. Smyth, from a kindly disposition to serve the two reporters concerned, in reference to that 10th of April sermon, invited them, however unwisely, to lunch with him, and they and he were betrayed in a little affair of hospitality by another party, and hence all this fuss about a Sunday drink of gin and milk. Why, even the professional robbers of the Arabian desert regard the rites of hospitality as a treaty of peace, which they are bound in honor not to violate. If they eat or drink with the traveller they are bound not only never to betray him, but, when necessary, to protect him within their lines of jurisdiction; and when these rules are violated by the press the press is brought into disrepute.

WEED OUT THE ARMY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Our readers must have noticed of late the frequency with which courts-martial dismiss army officers for drawing their pay twice for the same period. This offense, now apparently on the increase, was formerly entirely unknown to the service. At first sight it might appear that the corruption notoriously infesting so many channels of public employment had at last laid its festering hand upon those who were, only as late as last summer, described by a distinguished divine as "a body of men more largely incorrupt than any other in the community." But to those acquainted with the circumstances the number of these convictions, so far from being an indication of a low tone of moral sense in the army, is a healthy sign of its disposition to rid itself of unworthy members who have been thrust into it through favoritism.

Since the war many good appointments of volunteers of proved ability and integrity have been made in the regular army; but at the same time some men have been commissioned whose subsequent conduct costs an undesired reproach upon that class known as civilian appointments. These unworthy men, the better disposed officers are striving to weed out, and in their efforts they should have the encouragement of the Executive and the moral support of public opinion. In this work of reform the majority of the officers perform their part, but the President has not hitherto sustained them. For, as a general rule, no sooner does a court-martial expel a man than his name is sent to the Senate for confirmation to the very grade of which he was deprived; and in nearly every instance the complainant Senate has restored the dismissed officer, in the face of the probable summary muster out of over four hundred men the better disposed officers are striving to weed out, and in their efforts they should have the encouragement of the Executive and the moral support of public opinion.

Last week two more officers were court-martialed in this city and cashiered for attempting to defraud the Government; and already efforts are making to restore one, if not both, to the profession they have disgraced. Lieutenant B. F. Ryer of New York, formerly a captain of volunteers, was appointed a second lieutenant in the Second United States Artillery in 1866, and was tried and dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. In his remarks upon the sentence of the court General Sherman says, with reference to Lieutenant Ryer:—"Previous breaches of discipline on the part of an officer on trial, especially when each misconduct has already been suitably punished, cannot justify the enforcement of a sentence in itself not sustained. From this it appeared that Lieutenant Ryer had more than once before incurred the disapprobation

of his superiors for breaches of discipline. He was finally brought to trial for presenting fraudulent claims, and found guilty of four distinct attempts to draw his pay twice for the same time. The Court sentenced him to be cashiered, and to be confined for three years in a penitentiary. The part relating to the penitentiary was remitted by the President, and the tax-payers of the country will hope that the Executive clemency will extend no further.

Lieutenant J. A. Robinson's record, if more brief, is not less varied. Formerly a first lieutenant of volunteers, he was appointed from Massachusetts a second lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry in October, 1867, and was transferred to the First Artillery in August last, he was tried by court-martial for "absence without leave," convicted, and sentenced "to be suspended from rank and command, and to forfeit pay proper for three months, and to be confined to the limits of his post for the same period." This sentence was so far mitigated as to inflict a fine of only two months pay proper, equal to \$100; and yet Robinson is already again brought before a court-martial, and this time for the graver offense of attempting to draw his pay twice for the same month.

We learn that much maudlin sympathy is expressed for Robinson, because he has committed the offense but once; and strong hopes are entertained of his reappointment from the circumstance of his being a relative of Admiral Porter. Can the Senate confirm such a nomination?

GIN AND JUSTICE.

From the N. Y. World.

The Rev. Charles B. Smyth has been found guilty of having accomplished a compound fracture of the Christian Sabbath, by indulging in gin and milk and the society of reporters on that sacred day. With the charges against Mr. Smyth the public is already familiar. His defence was quite a remarkable one. He admitted the gin, acknowledged the milk, and pleaded guilty to the reporters; but he alleged in extenuation of his offense that he did not pay his bill. "I ordered it," he charged the reporters, "in order not to break the Sabbath by paying it"—from which it appears that Mr. Smyth regards it as a breach of the fourth commandment to pay his lawful debts on Sunday. This is certainly a singular phase of clerical morality; but, after all, it is what we might expect from a man who was capable of mixing gin and milk. The plea, ingenious as it was, did not save the culprit, who was rebuked with solemn severity by a brother clergyman. The latter dwelt upon the heinousness of Mr. Smyth's offense, and reproved him for having set a bad example to the reporters who were partakers of his gin and milk. It is to be hoped that this painful example will not be without its effect upon the clergy. The reporters whose duty compels them to attend the ministrations of Mr. Smyth and other popular preachers should not be unnecessarily exposed to demoralizing influences. If they are to be brought into contact with heretical beverages in addition to unorthodox doctrines, a certain deterioration in their morals must be the consequence. Mr. Smyth has taught at least three reporters how to compound a beverage of which they had formerly been in innocent ignorance. If these unfortunate young men henceforward wander from the path of plain and legitimate drinking into the strange and dangerous ways of gin and milk, their fall will be the result of Mr. Smyth's evil example. Now that justice has overtaken him, let him see to it that in future he shall never so adulterate his gin as to make it a snare for innocent reporters.

A MORAL FOR SCHECK.

From the Chicago Post.

Mr. Schenck says if his tariff bill is killed, as it now promises to be, his epitaph will be "mibbed to death by psimires," or "kicked to death by grasshoppers." But we trust the bill will not be killed. Let the psimires and grasshoppers swarm about it, and divest it, as they are rapidly doing, of its unjust monopoly features, and then give it a fair field and long life.

Let Schenck be warned. The psimires and grasshoppers will be to the giant Monopoly what the Lilliputians were to Brobdingnag. Numbers go further than mere muscle and meat. Another thing. Before Mr. Schenck beats the air any longer as the blind windmill of the tariff, he ought to study political economy as taught by these very psimires of which he speaks in such contemptuous terms. The ant, or psimire, is the very model of a healthy and vigorous home industry. He is the pattern worker of the universe. He asks and receives no protection. His gains are the simple rewards of his own unaided labor. Moreover—and to this fact we call Mr. Schenck's particular attention—the ant is the great renovator of the universe. He is the great cleanser of the Augean stables of the earth. He feeds upon offal, and withdraws from exposure all the poisonous carcasses whose noxious gases are the chief enemy of man. He has been known to consume every particle of the unwholesome body of a mammoth elephant. Think of that, Mr. Schenck! and thank Providence for providing the ant that shall clear away the corrupt carcass of Tariff Monopoly when the House shall have slain the giant and thrown its body out upon the plain.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., Importers of Whiskies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., Wholesale Dealers in Pure Rye Whiskies, in Bond and Tax Paid. \$20.25. LITZ CURRANT WINE. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries, 117 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 148 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of SEARS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A few doors above Chestnut st., Philad.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

Springfield, Mass., ON THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.— Be it remembered that on this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870, before the undersigned, a Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared the President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, and I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of \$2,975,827.00 dollars. That I have examined the accounts now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the same. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 31st day of January, A. D. 1870. GEORGE WALKER, Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania.

Table with columns: Capital Stock, Assets, Liabilities, etc. Total Assets: \$2,975,827.00

Table listing various stocks and bonds held by the company, including shares of National Bank, Erie Railroad, etc.

Table with columns: Interest on investments, Accrued interest, Premiums, etc. Total Income: \$1,169,252.92

Table with columns: Amount of losses during the year, Amount paid and owing for reinsured premiums, etc. Total Losses: \$270,900.00

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., Importers of Whiskies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., Wholesale Dealers in Pure Rye Whiskies, in Bond and Tax Paid. \$20.25. LITZ CURRANT WINE. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries, 117 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 148 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

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JOHN KNOX MARSHALL, STATE AGENT AND ATTORNEY, OFFICES: CALEB RICE, President. E. W. BOND, Vice-President. CHAS. McLEAN KNOX, Secretary. J. W. MASON, Actuary. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of SEARS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A few doors above Chestnut st., Philad.

INSURANCE. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1858.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCE. On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World. FIRE INSURANCE. Merchandise generally on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

Table with columns: Assets of the Company, Liabilities, etc. Total Assets: \$2,783,581

DIRECTORS: Samuel R. Stokes, William G. Bonine, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James T. Morgan, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua R. Stry, Spencer McVain, J. H. Semple, Pittsburgh, J. A. Bonner, Pittsburgh, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadon, William C. Houston.

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At Low Rates of Premium, All Policies Non-Forfeitable. Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy. NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

THE FORM OF POLICY ADOPTED IS A PLAIN AND SIMPLE CONTRACT, PRECISE AND DEFINITE IN ITS TERMS, AND FREE FROM AMBIGUOUS CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS. Special attention is called to the HOMESTEAD PLAN OF THE Building Association AND OF Life Insurance. Every Policy Holder Secures a Home of His Own.

Wm. M. Seyfert, President. LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHELY, Secretary. D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST. Assets Jan. 1, '70, \$2,825,731.67

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE F. ALLEN, Vice-President. JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THOMAS M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1835—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, formerly known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or temporarily. Also insures against loss of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA. Office No. 707 CHESTNUT Street, between WALNUT and SPRING GARDEN Streets. PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ISSUED. CAPITAL PAID UP IN FULL. \$2,000,000.00

INSURANCE. NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED 1793. Charter Perpetual.

Table with columns: CAPITAL, ASSETS, Lesses paid since organization, etc. Total Assets: \$2,783,581

DIRECTORS: Arthur G. Coffin, President. CHARLES FLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIN, Secretary. C. H. REEVER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y. Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence: MUTUAL (23 months) 1092, NEW YORK (18 months) 1081, MANHATTAN (17 months) 1081, KNIGHTROCK (30 months) 688, EQUITABLE (17 months) 586

ASBURY HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES, INSURING NEARLY \$6,000,000. Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country. JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 82 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION. INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1830. OFFICE, No. 24 NORTH FIFTH STREET. BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY. From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only). ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, \$1,572,732.45

TRUSTEES: WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROLL, GEORGE F. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI COATS, SARKIS SPARHAWK, JOSEPH E. SCHILL, CHARLES F. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, PETER SHORE, PETER ALBRUMSTER, JOHN W. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President. WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 89 CHESTNUT STREET. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies. DIRECTORS: Charles Richardson, Robert Peacor, William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr., William M. Seyfert, Edward J. Orfan, John F. Smith, Charles Stokes, George A. West, John W. Everman, Nathaniel Stryker, Charles Richardson, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MATTHEW CRAIG, Assignee, etc., vs. JOHN McLEAN and SARAH, his wife, District Court. Lovari Facias March Term, 1870, No. 163. The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale under the above entitled writ, of—

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO., Dealers in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street, West Side, below Market. Branch Office, No. 407 HOIEMOND Street.

WHEELER'S PATENT STAMP CANCELERS. EDWIN STEVENS, No. 41 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. CORDAGE. Manila, Sisal and Tarrad Cordage. At Lowest New York Prices and Freight. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, 25th St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 52 S. WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE Avenue.